# TALKS BY LADY ABERDEEN

### TO HELP HER FIGHT AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS IN IRELAND.

**Over Here Not Only to Stir Up Sentiment but to Raise Money—P. F. Collier Gave Her a Start—Speaks in Plymouth Church and at the Catholic Club.**

The Countess of Aberdeen, whose husband is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, made two addresses last night, one in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, the other at the Catholic Club in Manhattan, explaining the work that is being done by the organization which she founded and directs to stamp out tuberculosis in Ireland.

The Countess let it be understood that no one who wished to gain fame in a good cause would be turned away from the Hotel St. Regis if he goes there with a handful of money before she leaves for Boston to-day. One of Lady Aberdeen's purposes in coming to this country is to interest people financially as well as sentimentally in the tuberculosis crusade she is leading.

She spoke first in Plymouth Church at 7 o'clock. With the Countess was Sir William Thompson, the honorary secretary of the Women's Health Association of Ireland, the organization of which Lady Aberdeen is president. Sir William carried an armload of pamphlets, picture cards, statistical booklets and "Don'ts," all of which illustrated Lady Aberdeen's talks.

Those who heard Lady Aberdeen found her an interesting platform speaker. She is largely built. Her hair is lined with gray, but she appears years younger than her actual age. She wore a gown of pale violet silk edged with white lace and a violet hat ornamented by a violet plume. As she talked she smiled constantly, now and then interjecting a merry laugh as she spoke of the lighter sides of her work.

It was not the first time, she said, that she had been in Plymouth Church. Henry Ward Beecher was a dear friend of Lord Aberdeen and of herself, and they had heard Mr. Beecher preach from the pulpit of Plymouth. She described the beginnings of the work she is carrying on, how she and other English and Irish men and women came to realize the inroads that consumption was making among the Irish people and how little had been done before 1907 to check or prevent the spread of tuberculosis.

"I should like to say," said Lady Aberdeen, "that the first subscription we received came from the late Peter Fenelon Collier. He gave me £100 to use as I pleased. With that as a nucleus we organized 173 local chapters of the Health Association in eighty districts of Ireland. These are now educating the people by giving tuberculosis exhibits and teaching daily the simple practical rules of health."

One of the most difficult things to accomplish, said Lady Aberdeen, was to get Irish people in city or country to keep their windows open. In many cases persons converted to common sense had to take the windows out of their houses to prevent stubborn fathers and mothers or grandparents from shutting them tight at the first opportunity.

After speaking three-quarters of an hour in Plymouth Church Lady Aberdeen came over to the Catholic Club, at 120 Central Park South. Among the invited guests who met her there was Nathan Straus, who has been interested in several features of Lady Aberdeen's crusade, notably her effort to emphasize the importance of pure milk and simple food in the fight against tuberculosis. Edward J. McGuire, president of the Catholic Club, introduced Lady Aberdeen to perhaps 500 members, their wives and daughters.

She referred to the grip that Ireland has always had on the sympathies of the world, the Ireland of heroes and statesmen and orators and saints. There was a sad side to Irish life to-day, she continued, one that is not fully appreciated by the world at large, the prevalence of tuberculosis and its deadly effects among a people who are just being told how they can help themselves. She said that 12,000 persons die every year in Ireland of a disease that is entirely preventable and that ten or twelve times that many suffer and finally die. Ireland sends constantly to America men and women with the seeds of consumption in them and these spread the disease over here.

"This is surely a subject which concerns us on both sides of the Atlantic," said Lady Aberdeen. "We should join hands on any plan to prevent Irishmen afflicted with this disease from coming here to develop it among you."

The movement has made so much progress over there, she explained, that the people no longer regard consumption as a visitation of God and incurable. The children are learning fast how to live healthfully and they are teaching their parents. The crusade in Ireland has peculiar features, she said. It is supported by all creeds, classes, political parties and sections. It is not at all uncommon on platforms to hear one man say to another:

"To think that I should be found sitting on the same platform with you!"

"Maybe," said Lady Aberdeen, smilingly, "that unity can be extended to other things."

The association is doing work along three lines—tuberculosis, infant mortality and the health of school children.

"So far as infant mortality is concerned," said Lady Aberdeen, "Ireland compares very favorably with other countries. The Irish mother retains the good old habit of nursing her babies."

The association has organized travelling tuberculosis exhibits which go around the country spending a few days at each place and giving the people opportunity to understand what they could do for themselves. Hints are given out about the proper kind of food to eat. Lady Aberdeen believes that the modern Irishman isn't so sturdy as his grandfather was. He has quit eating old fashioned, useful food, such as home grown bacon, buttermilk and milk, and has taken up stewed tea and white bread.

"Part of our crusade is against that pernicious stewed tea and white bread," she said.

"Have you any babies' clubs over here?" she asked suddenly. "No? Well, we have them. Any baby can join for ha'pence, but it must bring its mother to the club. Then we explain simple rules of health and give short talks on keeping windows open, airing beds and home hygiene."

She hoped that some members of the Catholic Club would be moved to establish memorials in Ireland for relatives or friends. Nothing more appropriate, she thought, could be done than to maintain one of the many abandoned coastguard stations as a sanitarium for tuberculosis sufferers. She hoped the Catholic Club would appoint a committee to see what could be done along that line.

Lady Aberdeen will go to Boston to-day, to make talks on the same subject. On Monday she will go to Montreal and eventually to Ottawa.

### Tom Ryley Back From Europe.

Thomas W. Ryley, who has been in Europe looking for theatrical novelties, returned yesterday. He said novelties were scarce, but he had secured in Madrid four artistes, whose names and specialties he declined to divulge, who will appear here in "The Queen of the Moulin Rouge." He will bring out here the musical comedy "The Dancer of Cairo," book by Paul Potter and music by John T. Hall.

## LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

A good burlesque on the fashionable freak hat of the season is displayed by a facetious fruiterer in his show window. Suspended in the centre of the big window upside down is a large fancy straw basket with a long, curving bale, just such a basket as fancy fruit is often packed in for gift purposes. Its shape is almost identical with the extreme hats seen occasionally on the street. The bale represents a scarf under the supposed wearer's chin. This bale is decorated on one side with a splashing bow of ribbon such as a fruiterer might naturally carry for doing up gift packages. On the basket itself all kinds of fruit and small vegetables are arranged as a takeon on the fad for trimming hats with miniature fruit. The color scheme varies each day, small bright red apples and dull black California cherries intermixed with foliage trimming the basket hat one day, changing to pale green limes and small smooth skinned tomatoes the next. The colors are artistically chosen and the fruit well arranged. Below is a sign reading: "Fashionable Hat Trimmings For Sale."

Women with apple and cherry laden hats stop and look. They see the joke, laugh goodnaturedly and make room for some one else.

"Oh, yes, he's one of our 'paying guests,'" said a commuter to a friend on passing a young man in the street who had hailed him with the query as to what train he would catch.

The friend hesitated, looked amazed, then faltered the remark, "Oh, you—you're taking boarders this summer?"

"Not at all, old man, not yet; but that's my wife's name for the fellows who do so much work in the garden and about the place as to make their week end visits profitable. That young fellow comes out nearly every week, and no matter who is there my wife always makes room for Bill. She says the place would be overgrown with weeds or we would have to hire a man but for the Saturdays and Sundays Bill puts in trimming hedges, weeding garden and mowing grass. We have two or three 'paying guests,' and I'm rather of the mind that they pay better than the sort you thought I referred to."

"Simple spelling is here to stay," said the marble cutter. "Some of it, anyway, is going to stay a while, because I am carving it on tombstones, and those inscriptions are not going to wear away in a hurry. Three epitaphs in the last month have I spelled in the latest style. It went against the grain to do it, too. The first was long enough and flowery enough to have been composed by Mr. Sapsea himself. It sounded all right, but when I saw the spelling I set it down as the work of some person who had mislaid his dictionary, so what did I do but correct those words according to Webster. That liberty with the author's orthography nearly lost me the job. The deceased had lived and died a simple speller; as a simple speller he wished to be remembered, and I was ordered by his relatives to restore the corrected words to their simplest form. I did, and henceforward on all simply spelled epitaphs I shall carefully 'follow copy.'"

## THE STATE'S EXPENDITURES.

**Democratic Leader Figures Them as $7,554,109 in Excess of the Revenue.**

Daniel D. Frisbieof Schoharie, Democratic leader in the Assembly of 1909, makes a statement regarding the increase in the appropriations made by the last Legislature. He says in part:

Seeing the consternation with which the tremendous increase was greeted by the people, he (the Governor) lays about him with his veto axe, lopping off over four millions. In doing so, however, he cut out an item of $1,000,000 for construction of the new educational building and $475,000 for the new Capitol power house and $636,000 for the new training school for boys, the erection of both of which the State is committed to, having already purchased both sites. These items, which must be provided for early in the next session of the Legislature, total $2,097,000. The Governor is simply postponing the day of settlement and is actually making a reduction of but little more than half the amount given out as saved. If he be given credit for the entire cut the figures still show an increase in the expense of conducting the State government by the party in power of more than four and a half millions compared with 1908.

The State's total estimated revenues, from indirect taxation, are about $33,000,000 a year, so that the grand total of appropriations made by the Legislature ($40,554,109, against $35,601,201 last year) was $7,554,190 in excess of revenues, and after the amounts disallowed by the Governor have been deducted the apparent deficit is still $3,085,223.

The highest annual appropriations under Gov. Flower, the last Democratic Governor of this State, were $17,426,335, in 1893. They are more than double that amount to-day. The needs of the State, or its population, have by no means doubled in the last fifteen years.

### The Seagoers.

Arrivals by the American liner St Paul, from Southampton and Cherbourg:

Mrs. John R. Drexel, Miss Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Palmer, Samuel Hopkins Adams, Robert G. Welsh and Foster Debevoise.

Aboard the Anchor liner Columbia, from Glasgow and Moville, were:

Sir Samuel and Lady Chisholm, Robert H. Johnston and Mrs. C. A. Park.

Passengers by the new Hamburg-American liner Cincinnati, from Hamburg, Southampton and Cherbourg:

Thomas W. Ryley, the theatrical manager; Sam Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Silvian R. Livingstone, Schuyler Merritt, Sam H. Harris and Nelson J. Riley.

### Big Annuity for Pastor Who Served 26 Years.

The annual compensation to be given to the Rev. Dr. David R. Frazer, who is to retire as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, the oldest church in the city, has been decided upon by the joint boards of the church. The clergyman is to receive $6,000 the first year, $5,000 the second year and $4,000 annually thereafter as long as he lives. The terms are subject to the approval of the congregation. When Dr. Frazer assumed the duties of pastor of the church twenty-six years ago one of the conditions agreed to was that he was to receive a substantial annuity when he retired.

### Boy Drowns in Bathing.

Eugene Scollon, a sixteen-year-old boy, was drowned at Bush's Meadows near Bergen Beach yesterday afternoon while in bathing. He and three other boys went out in a rowboat and decided to take a bath. None of them could swim, but they thought that they could manage by holding on to the boat. Scollon lost his hold and the others could not assist him. The body was not recovered. The boy lived with his parents at 445 Graham avenue, Brooklyn.

### Cornerstone of New Monastery Laid.

The cornerstone of the Monastery of the Precious Blood, at Forty-fourth street and Fort Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon by the Right Rev. Hugh MacSherry, Bishop of Port Elizabeth, South Africa. The Rev. Father Chadwick, pastor of St. Ambrose's Church, Manhattan, preached the sermon. Other addresses were made by prominent Catholics. When the new monastery is completed it will be four stories high. The sisters expect to occupy it by the spring of 1910.

# COL. ALEX. K. M'CLURE DEAD

### FAMOUS EDITOR HAD COME TO THE AGE OF 81.

**Began Life on a Farm, Became a Tanner, Educated Himself and Won Distinction at the Bar and in Journalism—Helped to Found the Republican Party.**

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Col. Alexander K. McClure, friend and adviser of Lincoln, man of affairs and a notable figure in journalism, died suddenly at his country home in Wallingford at 3 o'clock this afternoon. He was 81 years old.

He had been helped from his room to a seat on the porch when Alfred Gratz, a brother-in-law, greeted him, asking about his health.

"You don't find me looking at my best to-day," said Col. McClure. "How are you feeling?"

Before Mr. Gratz could answer Col. McClure died in the chair. He had been in poor health for a year and his condition had been growing steadily worse for two months.

Alexander Kelly McClure was born in Sherman's Valley, Pa., January 9, 1828, and spent his early years on his father's farm. With an elder brother he divided his time week about at a country school whenever it was held and during his school days got no further than long division in arithmetic and never learned how to parse a sentence.

In 1846 he made his first visit to Philadelphia, seeking work as a journeyman tanner. He could get no job there and tramped to New York, where his luck was no better. He worked his way West until he found himself in Iowa, but still his ill luck in the tanning trade stuck to him. He worked his way back East and that fall, in spite of advice to the contrary, he went into the printing business, starting with the *Sentinel*, the Mifflin local paper.

He then began to take an interest in politics. Soon he became the owner of the paper, which was a Whig journal, getting it out alone except for the assistance of a boy. He disposed of his interest in the *Sentinel* in 1850 and put his money in the Chambersburg *Repository*, of which he became the editor. It became one of the widest known anti-slavery journals in Pennsylvania. He was the Whig candidate for Auditor-General in 1853, being then the youngest man ever nominated for a State office in Pennsylvania. He was a member of the convention that organized the Republican party in Pittsburg in 1855 and in the following year was delegate to the national convention that nominated Fremont for President.

Mr. McClure sold the *Repository* in 1858 and was admitted to practise law. He was sent to the Legislature in 1857-58 and the next year to the State Senate. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1860 and played a prominent part in inducing the delegation from Pennsylvania to cast its vote for Lincoln though it had been instructed to vote for Cameron. He was a national delegate again in 1864.

He went to Philadelphia to live in 1868 and took up the practice of law. He was chairman of the State delegation to the national convention that in 1872 nominated Horace Greeley for President.

The only time he was defeated for public office was in 1873 when he failed of election as Mayor of Philadelphia by a very narrow margin.

In 1873 with Frank McLoughlin he established the Philadelphia *Times* with a capital of $50,000. In less than ten years the property was worth more than $1,000,000.

In 1900 Col. McClure retired from the editorship of the *Times* and except for articles on politics from active journalistic work. He had saved a comfortable fortune which was lost in unfortunate investments in Asphalt and Consolidated Lake Superior. When the latter bubble burst he was stripped of $135,000. His declining years were made comfortable, however, by his appointment as prothonotary to the Supreme Court, a position which is estimated to be worth $15,000 annually. This office he held at the time of his death.

Col. McClure was one of the founders of the Clover Club and for several years was its president. During his later career he was in constant demand at dinners and public functions as a speaker. In the last decade of his life Col. McClure lost much of the aggressive spirit which marked the greater part of his career. His political antagonisms were softened by the passage of time.

On his eightieth birthday Col. McClure was at a dinner given at the Majestic by his personal friends.

Until a short time before his death he retained to an unusual degree his physical strength. His faculties remained unclouded and his memory retentive.

Col. McClure's pen was prolific and he wrote several books in addition to his work as an editor. Among his works were: "Lincoln and Men of War Times," "Our Presidents and How We Make Them," "Recollections of Half a Century" and "Old Time Notes of Pennsylvania."

### Obituary Notes.

Col. John G. Healy died in New Haven yesterday, aged 69 years. He was a native of New Haven and was a member of the Emmet Guard, a famous Irish military organization of fifty years ago. He was a member of the Fighting Ninth Connecticut in the civil war and became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. With his command he captured a Confederate vessel containing contraband of war at Ponchartrain, La., and was complimented for his bravery and tact. After the war Col. Healy went to Ireland with a band of Irish-American patriots to strike a blow for the freedom of that country. Two of his comrades were Capt. Lawrence O'Brien and Lieut. Joseph H. Lawler of New Haven and all of the Ninth. Healy and O'Brien were arrested when they reached the other side. Healy was imprisoned in Limerick jail for six months and was released upon the demand of Secretary of State Seward. His case came very near causing international complications. Col. Healy was employed during the first administration of President Cleveland in the mailing department of the House of Representatives at Washington. In 1893 he was Assistant Adjutant-General of Connecticut, appointed by Gov. Luzon B. Morris. He was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, was a Democratic State central committeeman for several terms, was deputy sheriff of New Haven county and president of the Knights of St. Patrick for a number of years.

Peter A. Schemm, the Philadelphia brewer, died yesterday at his home. He was 57 years old. Mr. Schemm had been in poor health for more than a year, suffering from stomach trouble. Last January on account of his illness he disposed of his interest in the brewery and had not been in active business since. He never married. Eight sisters, six of whom are married, survive him. Though he disclaimed being a connoisseur, Mr. Schemm was very fond of paintings and collected a large number, which had been exhibited at the Academy of Fine Arts. They were kept in a gallery at the Schemm Brewery and were valued at $100,000.

Thomas Parkes, lessee of the Hotel Hargrave at Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, died yesterday morning at the Hargrave of a liver affection after a long illness. Mr. Parkes was well known to many of the old time hotel men of New York. He took the Hargrave about four months ago. He leaves a widow and a son.

Louis G. Laureau, a steel expert who was associated with Andrew Carnegie, died yesterday morning at his residence in Yonkers. Mr. Laureau was born in France 68 years ago. He came to this country at the time of the civil war and became identified with the steel industry. He had no living relatives in this country.

### Care Became Bondsman for Seriouse.

Harry Seriouse, a restaurant keeper, got into trouble in Jersey City yesterday by giving a reciprocal punch to an Irishman who kicked over the chewing qualities of a steak. Theodore Care was accepted by Justice of the Peace Edward A. Ransom, Jr., as Seriouse's bondsman.

## BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

Maeterlinck is now living and working in a picturesque old abbey midway between Rouen and Havre. He has been writing a new drama, and he is always, he himself says, writing a new book.

A French translation will be made of the new edition of Mr. Charles A. Conant's "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," the arrangements for the translation of the new work are being made by M. Raphael Georges-Lévy, the banker and economist who personally translated Mr. Conant's "Principles of Money and Banking." M. Lévy is the among many French bankers and public men like Prof. Yves Guyot and M. Clemenceau who have not feared to subject their reputation as public men to the risk of literary effort. Mr. Conant's literary work has already secured his election to the Société d'Economie Politique de France. His latest book has 200 pages of new matter which include the account of the crisis of 1907 and the great changes in monetary affairs during the last few years in Russia, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland and the Philippines.

"The M. P. for Russia," Mme. Novikoff's memoirs, will contain hundreds of letters from Gladstone, Froude, Kinglake, Freeman and other notables. It will also contain many good stories of the men who frequented the writer's salon. When Queen Victoria published her book she sent a copy of it to every member of Parliament, and many of them were at a loss as to what polite thing they could say about it. Disraeli, however, was quite equal to the occasion and said: "This production can only be compared to Shakespeare or the Gospels." Mme. Novikoff was a gifted woman with rare social charm and a finished diplomat. Her attractions of person and manner drew many distinguished men about her and aroused much jealousy among English leaders of society.

Mr. John Ayscough, the Yorkshire novelist, is not only a Yorkshireman by birth but he attributes much of his inspiration to the influence of the moors. The intense mysticism of "Marotz" and "Dromina" is due more to the misty Yorkshire moors than to the sunny valleys of Sicily. The author was from childhood characterized by the very rare mysticism that shines through all his work. Games he always detested, the company of other children was undesirable, his pleasures were solitary and unusual and far more suggestive of a mediæval enthusiast than of an English boy. He became a Roman Catholic at 20 and was a close personal friend of Cardinal Manning. Mr. Ayscough has never married and his friends believe that he never will be married.

"Women coming into the management of establishments of their own are already trained to the business aspect of the situation," says the author of "England and the English: From an American Point of View." "Nobody, from the King down, is either ashamed or afraid to be economical. Here either a man or a woman is thought to be a fool or a vulgarian who is not careful of expenditure; while in America our negro, Irish and other foreign servants have been clever enough to make it appear that economy is mean, and as a nation we suffer accordingly. We are fools to be fooled by these underlings who driven from their own countries come prepared to exploit ours."

Emma Eames writing her farewell in *Putnam's* magazine says: "Before I go I wish to say 'good-by' and 'thank you' to the public that has loved and encouraged me so long and which has made my career possible. * * * Although in the future I may sing an occasional operatic performance, I shall never again imprison myself in bricks and mortar for a season of opera or for months of work at a time."

The Countess de Brémont's new novel, "The Lioness of Mayfair," to be published soon, is supposed to be founded on the private memoirs of Lord Danielli. The reader is informed in the introduction of the dramatic way in which these came into the author's hand, while the story is told in the form of diaries written by Lord Danielli, his wife, Aime, and an African chief, Bamralulu.

One of the latest stories they are telling in England of Swinburne is that of a countryman at Bonchurch who asked a policeman at Swinburne's funeral, "Who was the man?" "Oh, nothing much," answered the policeman. "Nobody would ever have heard of him if he hadn't written some sort of poetry or other."

E. F. Knight, author of "The Awakening of Turkey," was present in Turkey and intimate with its leaders during the whole period leading up to the recent drastic changes in its Constitution. He is therefore able to present a detailed and personal account of events which show the great changes that have taken place in the Ottoman Empire, and also the actual manner in which these changes were effected.

The Rev. Samuel McComb will publish his views on "Some Causes of Nervousness" in the July *Bazar*. He gives as the chief causes of this malady in women (1) fatigue, (2) suppressed emotions, (3) spiritual unrest. "The sad thing about woman's work is that, as the saying goes, it is never done. Petty household cares, sedentary occupations, heart breaking efforts to make two ends meet that will not meet * * * and a hundred other worries are a constant irritating stimulation of the brain centres and produce fatigue both mental and physical." The emotion of joy increases our vitality while "fear, jealousy, apprehension and suspicion have mischievous effects on both mind and body." They are to be driven out only by the nobler emotions—"love, joy, peace, self-control—which are at once the fruit of the spirit and the secret of happiness and nervous balance." Dr. McComb quotes the message Sir Thomas More wrote to his wife on the eve of his execution, "I pray you, dear wife, be merry in God," in considering the effect of religion, which should be a preventive of the maladies of the soul.

Caruso is writing for an English magazine a series of articles on singing. He says, with other things of more technical authority and interest: "Singers who use their voices properly should be at the height of their talents at 45 and keep their voices in full strength and virility up to at least 50. At this latter age or close after it it would seem well to have earned the right to close one's career. A great artist ought to have the dignity to say farewell to his public when still in full possession of his powers and never let the world apprise him of his falling off."

The title of the new novel by James Lane Allen, which is to be published in the near future, is to be "The Bride of the Mistletoe."

# NEWER COLLEGES ALL RIGHT

### SAYS CORNELL'S PRESIDENT IN REPLY TO PRINCETON'S.

**Schurman Thinks Old New England and New Jersey Institutions May Be Out of Joint With the Times, but Not the Younger, Popular State Universities.**

ITHACA, June 6.—In a sharp reply to the recent statements credited to President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University and other presidents of older universities of the East to the effect that intellectual life in American universities is decaying and that there is a less spirit of study President Jacob Gould Schurman told the Cornell senior class to-day that such statements totally misrepresented the conditions prevailing in the newer universities, and especially Cornell and the other institutions founded on the Morill land grant act of 1862. He pointed out the reasons for this, suggesting radical differences between the older and newer institutions.

Dr. Schurman left to-night for New York and will spend the next three months abroad. As he will not attend commencement he took occasion to-day to bid an informal farewell to the graduating class. He said in part:

I make no attempt to determine whether these educators truly describe the conditions at their universities. But certain I am that their descriptions wholly misrepresent the conditions that prevail at American universities and colleges in general, and confining attention to the universities I would point out that they fall in two groups: The older universities of New England and New Jersey and the new universities founded by the Morrill land grant of 1862 and extending from Cornell to Wisconsin, from Wisconsin to Nebraska and from Nebraska to California. The growth of the latter institutions is one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of higher education in America in the last twenty years.

I assert that the conditions which have been portrayed in such gloomy colors by the presidents of older universities do not exist in these universities. The reasons for the difference in the two groups are not far to see.

In the first place, the newer universities were created to be people's universities, that is they were meant to minister to the intellectual needs of all classes of citizens—farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, transporters and builders, as well as lawyers, doctors and clergymen. Second, they are different from the older universities in meeting the varied demands made upon them by providing courses not only in letters and ancient discipline but in science and the manifold application of science to modern life. These courses appeal to the varied interests of students and spur them on to work with energy and zest.

Furthermore, the attention given to research has quickened the intellectual life of these universities in a way that is almost impossible in institutions based on the literary traditions of Oxford and Cambridge. And I think it is a fact that the complaints of these educators of neglect of work on the part of students and distraction by outside activities apply almost entirely to literary courses or to colleges which have not escaped the exclusive literary of their origin. I hope you will understand that I value highly the importance of literature to human culture, but I recognize that it is impossible to make it of it an exclusive curriculum for the American student of to-day.

Finally, another difference between the older New England and New Jersey universities and Cornell and the State universities: They are venerable institutions and consequently enjoy the prestige of age. They possess a social attractiveness which secures for them the sons of parents who desire for their children not so much intellectual training and the acquisition of knowledge as the adventitious social advantages which come from having pursued these objects, whether they gain them or not in these old, popular and fashionable institutions of learning.

A considerable number of young men attend one of these universities not for the sake of the education it offers but for the social certificate which enrollment in that university confers. They necessarily affect the tone and quality of that institution; they inevitably lower its scholastic standards; they pervert its intellectual aims and they build up around it a world of social art which menaces its very existence. The president of such a university watching "his young barbarians all at play" may be pardoned thinking that among all American colleges and universities the times are out of joint.

I believe the evil is a local one. I am certain that there is no just reason for extending this severe criticism to the newer universities like Cornell and the State universities founded on the Morrill act.

## THE DEATH OF MISS COUDERT.

**Daughter of the Late Charles Coudert of New York Victim of Consumption.**

Miss Grace Coudert, news of whose death on Saturday at Versailles was cabled to THE SUN yesterday, had been ill for about a year. She was the youngest daughter of the late Charles Coudert and a niece of Frederic R. Coudert. She was born in this city and educated abroad and since the death of her parents had spent much of her time with her sisters in Paris.

Mrs. William R. Garrison went to Paris last year to be with her sister, who was taken ill with consumption at that time. Her two other sisters, the Marquise de Choiseul and Mrs. Frank Glaenzer, live in France.

Her brother, Dupont Coudert, is a resident of New York, and so is Mrs. Phillip Brennig, another sister.


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## STATE UNIVERSITY PENSIONS.

**Three American and One Canadian Institution to Benefit.**

The University of Wisconsin, the University of Michigan, the University of Minnesota and the University of Toronto have been admitted to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Formal announcement of their admission was made by the executive committee of the foundation yesterday.

These are the first State institutions to be allowed participation in the professors' retiring allowance system. When Mr. Carnegie first gave $10,000,000 to establish the college professors' pension fund State institutions were not included within the endowment. Later Mr. Carnegie gave $5,000,000 more in response to a resolution adopted by the National Association of State Universities praying that such institutions be admitted to the system. At that time the professors in institutions supported largely by State funds argued that it was unlikely that any State would make a retiring fund for its professors because of the probability that such action would raise the whole question of pensions for State officers. On the other hand if such funds were established an important section of American higher education would be placed at a serious disadvantage, it was argued.


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Handling the Flour Question - Right

You do not want common flour
You do want
GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

Well-Order it - that's all.

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